

The Goodland Republic.

VOLUME VI. NUMBER XV.

GOODLAND, KANSAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

C. M. MILLISACK

Is Receiving Car Load after Car Load of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Clothing, Groceries,
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

These Goods were Bought in the Best Market for SPOT CASH
on Receipt of Goods, which he is selling at

Spot Cash Prices.

Call and see us before buying and you will find our Prices
Justifies the Immense Business we are doing.

C. M. MILLISACK,

GOODLAND,

KANSAS.

FOSTER, the Weather Prophet, predicts for
December very cold weather with frequent
storms and blizzards. If you wish to prepare
for the cold weather, go to

DAWSON'S

There you will find the largest assortment
and lowest prices. Their dry goods department
is replete with new goods.

An immense line of flannels, Canton flannels,
underwear, shawls, blankets, ladies' and misses'
jackets and long coats, gloves, mittens, hats,
caps, clothing, boots and shoes, arctics and
flannel-lined shoes.

Give us a call and we will convince you
that it pay to trade with us. Yours truly

J. B. DAWSON.

'Twill Make you Smile too, to see the new
Stock of Mitchell and South Bend

FARM
WAGONS,
HAVANNA
PRESS
DRILLS,
HARROWS,



PLOWS,
ROAD
CARTS,
BUGGIES,
LUMBER.

FOR SALE BY C. H. BARLOW, GOODLAND.

Road carts 'till you can't rest. A full line of lumber, etc. Call
on Barlow for any of these lines, he will treat you white.

Millinery Store.

Ladies will find the latest styles and

Lowest Possible Prices

At my store. Ladies undressed kids and fancy work material
of every description in stock. Call and examine goods.

MRS. HODKINSON,

WEST SIDE BOULEVARD. - - - GOODLAND, KAS

THE SUB-TREASURY

A Little Enlightenment on the Sub-
Treasury System and its
Effect on Agriculture.

Not Money Enough in the Country to do
our Business--A Larger Volume
of Circulating Medium Needed

In considering the sub-treasury plan
it should be remembered that publica-
tions in regard to the same in the
political press of the country have
uniformly and persistently misrep-
resented its purposes and objects, and
therefore, perhaps, nine-tenths of those
who do not indorse the system do not
properly understand it. It is of the
greatest importance that the true
objects of the system be thoroughly
understood. It is now two years since
this system was advocated by the su-
preme council. During this time it
has grown as no economic measure of
reform ever grew with the masses of
the people. There has been no money
behind it to push it in popular favor;
there has been few newspapers sup-
porting it, where there has been many
against it; and the number of those
even now lecturing and teaching in
favor of it, is many times less than
those who oppose it. It would seem
that with such odds against it, sub-
treasury sentiment would be diminish-
ing instead of increasing. And the
fact that the reverse is true, is an evi-
dence that the real merit of the system
is sufficient of itself to make up for the
difference and to overcome the opposi-
tion.

The sub-treasury plan was proposed
as an economic to overcome, in part,
at least, the discriminations against agri-
culture that result as an unavoidable
consequence of the present financial
system of this government. The neces-
sity for the sub-treasury plan is
shown in the annual report of the com-
mercial transactions of the country. At
a low estimate the gross production
of agricultural pursuits is fully equal,
or slightly in excess, of the gross pro-
ducts of all manufacturing plants of
every kind in the United States; and
together these two branches of indus-
try furnish the commodities which are
the subjects of the commercial trans-
actions of the country. If, without
going further into detail, we estimate
that of the \$130,000,000,000 gross com-
mercial transactions of the past year,
one-fourth the results of handling the
products of agriculture, and three-
fourths the result of the handling of
all other commodities, then, and in
that case about \$96,000,000,000 of
transactions are dependent upon com-
modities, manufactured, mined or dis-
covered throughout all seasons of the
year, making a demand or volume of
the business equal to about \$8,000,000,
000 per month. This is uniform and
never from any cause whatever sub-
ject to any considerable modification
or change. The volume of business is
conducted according to the most reli-
able statistics of the treasury depart-
ment largely with credit paper; the
amount of cash actually used on an
average, being only about 8 per cent.
But the amount of actual cash in cir-
culation in the country is not over one
billion dollars after all legal reserves
are deducted, which would be 12 1/2
per cent, upon the volume of business, ex-
clusive of any necessity to handle the
products of agriculture. Now, what
does this mean? It means simply this,
that after taking out every particle of
the products of agriculture from the
commercial transaction of the country,
that if every dollar available for cir-
culation was actually used or turned over
in commercial transactions once a
month, which is a very rapid speed of
circulation for such a volume scattered
throughout so large a territory and so
many people, that the available amount
of money compared to the volume of
business would only be 12 1/2 per cent
and that the statistics show that the
amount actually so used is 8 per cent.
Now this demonstrates a gross or active
use beyond that of any nation in the
known world. All the circulating
medium is in active use every day in
the entire year to handle the commodi-
ties produced by other pursuits than
agriculture, and this represents a con-
dition in which agriculture, when com-
pelled to have money to handle its
productions, must call and demand
that money from those who are using
it to their own satisfaction and have
no more than they actually need in
their business, and in fact are so
poorly supplied that they are actually
hampered by being compelled to do
eleven-twelfths of their volume of busi-
ness with credit paper. It does not
require a philosopher to see that under
such circumstances those making the
demand must make concessions. If
now the fact be considered that the
gross volume of commercial transac-
tions resulting from the handling and
re-handling of the products of agri-
culture constitute \$32,000,000,000 of
commercial transactions of the coun-
try, and that these products are
dumped upon the country demanding

this money and these exchanges in less
than four months in the year it is plain,
conclusive and indisputable that the
demand during those four months is
increased about \$8,000,000,000 per
month, making the true relation of
demand during that short season \$16,
000,000 per month, or sixteen to one,
while in the other eight months it was
eight to one. This according to all
known and accepted theories, has an
irresistible tendency to diminish
general prices in the same ratio, that
is to say, that to double the volume of
business without increasing the vol-
ume of money has a tendency to reduce
prices one-half 50 per cent. But the
most serious fact in connection with
this phenomena is that the minimum
prices are unavoidsly made to prevail
during the season in which agricul-
turalists are compelled to sell the pro-
ducts of their year's labor; and that
the investments of agriculturalists in the
productive effort must be made dur-
ing the season in which the higher
prices prevail, and that therefore agricul-
ture is a sufferer on account of the
fact that the government furnishes no
money with which to handle its earn-
ings. This is an actual discrimination
against agriculture and one that can-
not be avoided or evade by any system
of improvement in methods of com-
bination to secure concert of action.
It is the prime cause of the depressed
condition of agriculture.

TAXES REPEALED.

Right after the war the republican
party took credit for reducing taxa-
tion, but the farmer "wasn't in it."
For instance, how quick the taxes
were taken off the classes named, who
complained that the taxes was "in-
iquitorial." The following shows that
the farmer was not in the deal:

1896--Income tax repealed.....	\$72,082,120
1896--Manufacturers tax repealed.....	64,877,185
1896--Railroad Co. tax repealed.....	7,614,448
1896--Express Co. tax repealed.....	1,832,480
1896--Special tax repealed.....	14,144,418
1896--Tax on passports repealed.....	21,169
1897--Tax on luxuries repealed.....	2,116,674
1897--Tax on insurance companies repealed.....	1,326,014
1898--Tax on insurance companies repealed.....	671,849
1870--Tax on wine and beer re- pealed.....	8,897,886
1870--Tax on cigars repealed.....	16,544,048
1870--Tax on legacies repealed.....	2,591,830
1871--Tax on national banks re- pealed.....	989,784
1892--Tax on national bank de- posits repealed.....	5,621,927
1892--Tax on state banks repealed.....	4,066,109
1892--Tax on capital of banks re- pealed.....	1,126,840

Total tax repealed.....\$906,436,703
Now, Brother McKinley, where did
the farmers come in at the repeal
of the taxes named? Who took the
taxes off? What kind of a tax did you
insert in place of them? The "infant
industry" tax? Some say the na-
tional bank was an "infant industry"
and is still one. Most any clodhopper
ought to see that he was not in the
repeal list.

The patient farmer, laborer and con-
sumer bears the brunt of taxation, but
when he would seek relief by legisla-
tive measures, and demands equaliza-
tion of taxation he is met with a howl
and roar from bulls and bears. Let
them roar, the people's party demands
a graduated tax on incomes, and calls
for the restoration of some of these
taxes that should never have been re-
pealed until the national debt was
paid.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Natural gas has been struck near Salt
Lake, Utah, at a depth of 500 feet. This
will create another boom.

The Chinese rebellion seem to be gaining
headway, 300 Christians and Europeans were
assassinated in the province of Takon and
Pekin last week.

The Apaches have broken loose at, or
near Winslow, Ariz., and killed a man by the
name of Daniels. A detachment of sol-
diers are on their trail.

A rebellion is raging in China, and hor-
rible cruelties have been perpetrated by
the insurgents against defenseless mission-
aries. The rebels are marching on Peking.

Six men held up and robbed passenger
train No. 3, on the Frisco railroad near
Glendale, Mo. A large amount of money
was secured. They blew open the safe in
the express car and rifled the registered
mail packages. The men were masked and
boarded the train at Old Orehard.

A man by the name of John Miller was
caught and suffocated by a cave-in at Castle
Rock, Col., on Monday November 30. He
was taken out in fifteen minutes and life
was found to be extinct. He was from
Buffalo, N. Y., and had deserted from the
army and was passing under an assumed
name.

Nine bridge builders working on the
structure on the Pacific extension of the
Great Northern railway fell eighty-four feet
Saturday. Three were instantly killed and
four more will die. The accident happened
near Butte, Mont. The temporary scaffold-
ing for a sixty foot span fell carrying the
workmen with it.

Notwithstanding the proposition of Chili
to have an exhibit at the world's fair at
Chicago, and pretensions that she will di-
minish her war and naval force, she has sent
special agents abroad to study the most
modern firearms, and is hurrying the com-
pletion of the Captain Platt one of the most
formidable of the ships of her navy, which
is fitted out in France.

One Lewis V. Bogy of St. Louis, Mo., an
employee in the postoffice office has written a
book, "In Office," and as a result he got out
of office. It was a novel on the shady side
of Washington life, and gave too true a
picture to be comfortable. The New York
World will publish it in its columns and it
is already on sale for the small sum of
twenty-five cents. One can get and read the
recent sensation. It can be had through the
Nonconformist of Indianapolis, Ind.

FROM THE CAPITAL

President Polk and Messrs. Till-
man and Ayers Pay the Presi-
dent a Call.

The Speakership Contest Fight Still
on--The Free Coinage of Silver--
The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.--Presi-
dent Harrison may or may not have
been greatly surprised when he was
called on by President Polk and Messrs.
J. F. Tillman and H. W. Ayers, of the
national farmers' alliance but in ten
minutes from the time those gentle-
men entered the portals of the white
house there were a dozen political
stories concerning their visit flying
along newspaper row, none with a
firmer foundation than the imagina-
tion of the relater. Your correspond-
ent saw the trio just after their inter-
view with Mr. Harrison and in re-
sponse to questions was smilingly
informed that they had merely called
as dutiful and patriotic citizens to pay
their respects to the president. There
is reason to believe, however, that they
took occasion while paying their re-
spects to say something about the
vacancies on the interstate commerce
commission, and the desirability of the
alliance having a representative thereon.

Although this is the last week of the
speakership campaign there is just as
much doubt as ever as to who is to be
speaker of the house. Each one of the
five active candidates, there a number
of dark horses--will tell you that he is
confident of being the man, and that
confidence is reiterated by each and
every one of the friends of each candi-
date. Four of them are dead wrong
in their calculations, and maybe all
five are, as it would create no great
surprise if, in case of a protracted
fight in the caucus, all of them were
dropped and some man like Wilson of
West Virginia, nominated. Things
are very lively around the several
headquarters; members are coming in
on every train and it is expected that
they will all be here by Wednesday.
Then it will become largely a question
of management. The senators are
taking sides in the contest to a con-
siderable extent, and Crisp is credited
with having secured Gorman's active
aid. If this be true it adds largely to
Crisp's chances of winning, as there is
no man in congress who approaches
Gorman as a manipulator of men.
Springer is apparently developing
more strength than anybody had given
him credit for having; there is a big
delegation from Illinois here working
for him. Henry George is an interested
spectator of the fight, and while he
says he has no influence with any of
the members he is nevertheless doing
lots of talking for Mills. Jerry Simp-
son is seen every where and he says
that the alliance men will not vote for
a candidate of their own, but some of
the alliance members from the south
have already announced their inten-
tion of going into the democratic
caucus, and it will not be surprising
if they all do so. Candidates for minor
house offices are multiplying and it is
noticeable that many of them are ex-
members of the house. Somebody
said once that an ex-congressman
always became an office holder or a
lobbyist, and he was pretty near right.
With few exceptions they become one
or the other and in some cases both.

The silver question is giving the
democrats as much trouble as the
speakership. The free coinage demo-
crats, under the lead of Bland, of sil-
ver dollar fame, are on the rampage,
and it is said that fearing that they
may get left in the nomination of
speaker they will introduce the resolu-
tion in the caucus before the balloting
commences pledging the house to pass
a free coinage bill. This the eastern
members of the party do not want done.
If such a resolution comes up in the
caucus it will certainly be carried by a
decisive majority. While there are
lots of democrats who are perfectly
willing to have the silver question let
alone for awhile there are a few who
will dare to vote against such a resolu-
tion if it is brought up in caucus.

If President Harrison signs the
treaty now in his possession and the
senate ratifies it, the United States will
have absolute free trade with one
country and that country will have the
same with us. The country is Hawaii,
which has had a representative here
for some time engaged in the negotia-
tion of this treaty. Probably negotia-
tion has been the foundation upon
which the numerous stories about the
annexation of Hawaii have been built.
The ratification of this treaty would,
as far as commerce is concerned, put
Hawaii on precisely the same footing
as any state in the union.

President Harrison has about com-
pleted his message to congress, being
now engaged in revising and polish-
ing it up with the able editorial as-
sistance of private Secretary Halford
whose long experience as a managing
editor makes him a valuable assistant.
It has been some years since a presi-

dent's message was prematurely made
public, and so long as the present
precautions are continued, it is im-
possible to be done without detection.
Rumors of a rumper between Post-
master General Wanamaker and Civil
Service Commissioner Roosevelt are
plentiful, and the reticence of all
parties makes it look as though there
were something in it.

CHILI AND THE FAIR.

Acting Secretary of State Wharton,
today sent the following notice to
Director General Davis of the world's
fair:

I have to appraise you of the receipt
of a telegram from the minister of the
United States at Santiago as follows:
"The Chilean government confirms
and continues the arrangements made
by the late government for Chilean
representation at the world's fair. Special
Commissioner Harlow will
now work vigorously and has great
hopes of securing a special splendid
exhibit."

This action of the Chilean govern-
ment is a surprise to the fair officials
and seems to indicate that the govern-
ment of that republic believes that
there is no possibility of war.

DONN PIATT.

Donn Piatt's death ended a busy,
notable, and successful life. He
figured in many fields and distin-
guished himself in all. Having fought
in the war, where he was promoted to
the rank of colonel, he returned to
civil life to take up the pen in the
cause of democracy. It is as a trench-
ant and fearless political writer that
he made his first brilliant and endur-
ing reputation. His cutting attacks
upon the leading men of his day,
whose methods he did not approve,
made him a terror to evil-doers. Col-
onel Piatt was a great man among
Washington correspondents and news-
paper writers in the period following
the war. He had a keen nose for
republican corruption and jobbery,
and he exposed the distinguished rascals
of the Grant era most vividly and
certainly. He was an ideal
lance in the journalistic field, without
fear and without reproach. Nothing
could stop him from telling the truth
when he once obtained possession of
the facts. After he became too old
to longer stand the strain of active
duty in his favorite profession he re-
tired to his home in the country, where
his remaining days were passed in the
rest and quiet which he had so well
earned. Donn Piatt was one of the
great American newspaper men, and
his name stands well up toward the
top of the list.

A GOOD TIME TO ADVERTISE.
J. Walter Thompson in the Printers'
Ink says:

"It is generally admitted that the
prosperity of this country depends
upon the ability of the agricultural
classes to spend money, and whether
they spend money or not depends upon
whether they have it to spend. Last
year the total value of the cereal crops
marketed by the farmer was \$450,-
000,000 as gathered from the most
reliable sources. From very con-
servative estimates the wheat crop
this year will, at Chicago prices,
amount to \$650,000,000, and allowing
20 per cent for carrying same by the
railroad, will leave the farmer net for
wheat alone the sum of \$520,000,000.
Corn last year sold in Iowa at the
railroad station at fifteen cents a
bushel. Today it is selling at forty
cents up, and this crop is nearly one-
third larger than last year. A large
proportion of the corn crop is retai-
ned for stock and home use, but it is be-
lieved that the amount shipped will
net the farmer more than the wheat
crop, as the proportion of corn to
wheat is about four to one; so, not
counting for all the other crops, the
farmer will net without question over
a billion dollars, all in cash.

"The conditions that existed in the
year of 1879 and '80 now exist, only
in a greater degree. We have a larger
surplus of cereals, while Europe has a
greater shortage. Their stomachs
must be filled, and we have the where-
withal to fill it, for a consideration.

"The \$450,000,000 that the farmer
received last year and spent for his
necessities he will also spend this year
for the same purpose, but the surplus
of \$550,000,000 which he did not have
last year but has this, he will also
spend for such comforts or luxuries as
he may think he needs or wants.

"This money will go into all chan-
nels of trade, in the pockets of the
great public, who will in time spend
it in true American style, by adding to
the comforts of home and buying those
articles that they think they want.

"If there ever was a time in the his-
tory of this country when the op-
portunity offered for the advertiser to
make the great public want his goods,
it is now, for to want them, is to buy
them, as the public will have the
money to do so."

The Denver News thinks that the defeat
of Governor Campbell of Ohio, was due to
his not standing squarely on the free min-
ing of silver plank in the democratic plat-
form.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

So is the Finest Lot of Albums, Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Cuff Boxes, Bibles, Books, Dolls, Toys, Papeteries, Etc.

Call and Examine for Yourself W. B. FRITZ Postoffice Building.